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NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 17, No. 1

WEEKLY REPORT

Week Ending January 6, 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

BUREAU OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
INFLUENZA – State of Washington

In the state of Washington, sporadic influenza A activity has recently been documented. A 24-year-old female employee of King County Hospital in Seattle became ill with an influenza-like disease just prior to the Christmas holiday. In her household of eight members, four adults and four children, five persons were ill during the last weeks in December. An A2 influenza virus was isolated from the index case. There is no apparent source of influenza infection for this family; the family had not traveled, particularly to the east, prior to the onset of illness.

An influenza-like illness also occurred in Bellingham, Washington. An absentee rate of 18 percent was reported from one high school for 1 day prior to Christmas. Subsequently, the absentee rate has been normal. Of four paired sera obtained from this outbreak during the December 22 to January 2 period, three have showed fourfold or greater rise in complement fixation antibody titers to influenza A. No rise in titer to influenza B was detected.

(Continued on page 2)

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	1st WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN	CUMULATIVE, FIRST WEEK		
	JANUARY 6, 1968	JANUARY 7, 1967	1962 - 1966	1967	1966	MEDIAN 1962 - 1966
Aseptic meningitis	28	21	21	28	21	21
Brucellosis	1	4	3	1	4	3
Diphtheria	1	–	3	1	–	3
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	14	16	---	14	16	---
Encephalitis, post-infectious	9	5	---	9	5	---
Hepatitis, serum	46	37	675	46	37	675
Hepatitis, infectious	557	552		557	552	
Malaria	19	21	4	19	21	4
Measles (rubeola)	242	1,128	3,884	242	1,128	3,884
Meningococcal infections, total	41	42	46	41	42	46
Civilian	40	41	---	40	41	---
Military	1	1	---	1	1	---
Mumps	2,538	---	---	2,538	---	---
Poliomyelitis, total	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralytic	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubella (German measles)	299	249	---	299	249	---
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	8,643	8,320	7,394	8,643	8,320	7,394
Tetanus	–	1	3	–	1	3
Tularemia	–	2	6	–	2	6
Typhoid fever	2	2	2	2	2	2
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	2	3	–	2	3	–
Rabies in animals	65	68	68	65	68	68

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	–	Rabies in man:	–
Botulism:	–	Rubella, Congenital Syndrome:	–
Leptospirosis:	–	Trichinosis:	–
Plague:	–	Typhus, murine:	–
Psittacosis: Mich.-2	2	Polio, Unsp.	–

INFLUENZA – State of Washington (Continued from front page)

To date, no virus has been isolated from this outbreak. In general, school absenteeism in Washington has not been excessive. Weekly influenza and epidemic respiratory illness reports are being received at the same level as in previous years at this time.

(Reported by Byron J. Francis, M.D., Head, Communicable Disease Control, Washington State Department of Health; Donald R. Peterson, M.D., Director, Division of Epidemiology and Communicable Disease Control, Seattle-King County Health Department; Phillip Jones, M.D., M.P.H., Health Officer, Whatcom-Bellingham Health District; and an EIS Officer.)

CURRENT TRENDS
MEASLES

For the week ending January 6, 1968, there were 242 cases of measles reported. This is 21 percent of the cases reported for the comparable week a year ago. Figure 1 compares the measles cases reported by week for the first 13 weeks of epidemiologic year 1967-68* with epidemiologic year 1966-67. The marked seasonal increase noted in 1966-67 has not appeared to date in 1967-68.

For the third 4-week period, December 3-30, 1967, of the epidemiologic year 1967-68, 309 counties reported measles cases as compared with 474 counties reporting for the comparable period in 1966-67. During this 1967-68 period, 29 counties reported 10 or more cases of measles compared with 125 counties or health districts reporting a total of 10 or more cases in the comparable period in 1966-67 (Figures 2 and 3). Of the 29 counties reporting a total of 10 or more measles cases, 24 included a large metropolitan area.

(Reported by the State Services Section and the Surveillance Services Unit of the Statistics Section, NCDC.)

*The epidemiologic year for measles begins with week 41 of the calendar year, and ends with week 40 of the succeeding year.

Figure 1
REPORTED CASES OF MEASLES BY WEEK, UNITED STATES
EPIDEMIOLOGIC YEAR 1967-68 COMPARED WITH 1966-67
FIRST 24 WEEKS (OCTOBER-MARCH)

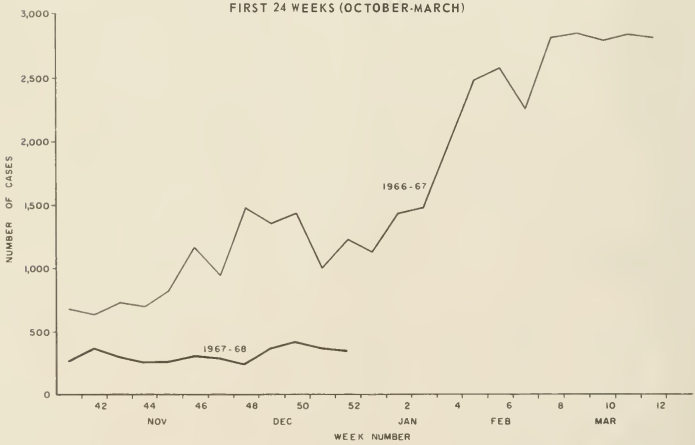


Figure 2
COUNTIES OR HEALTH DISTRICTS REPORTING 10 OR MORE CASES OF MEASLES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1966

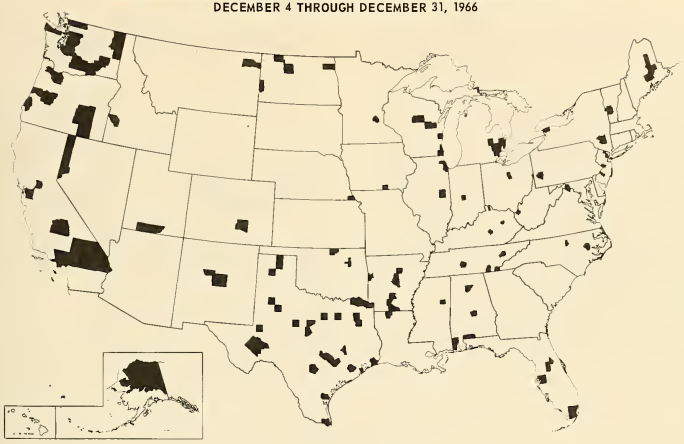


Figure 3
COUNTIES OR HEALTH DISTRICTS REPORTING 10 OR MORE CASES OF MEASLES
DECEMBER 3 THROUGH DECEMBER 30, 1967

CURRENT TRENDS
INFLUENZA – January 1968

This week, for the first time, focal influenza activity was noted on the west coast, in the state of Washington (Figure 4). A report of this occurrence is included in this issue. Table 1 is a summary of influenza and influenza-like activity to date for the 1967-68 season. It has been prepared from reports submitted to the Respiratory Viral Diseases Unit of NCDC by the state health departments. An attempt has been made to classify the outbreaks as "Widespread" or "Scattered" within each state. This differentiation is at times necessarily a subjective one, but is intended to suggest the degree of occurrence of influenza activity in each state.

New York City reported an increased number of excess pneumonia deaths for the fourth consecutive week, and the Middle Atlantic region had excess pneumonia and influenza mortality for the second consecutive week. In addition, there was excess pneumonia and influenza mortality in 4 other regions: New England, South Atlantic, West North Central, and West South Central (Figure 5). This has led to excess pneumonia and influenza mortality for the United States as a whole for the first time this season.

Figure 4
REPORTED INFLUENZA-LIKE DISEASE BY COUNTY
UNITED STATES – OCTOBER 29-JANUARY 6, 1968

(Reported by Respiratory Diseases Unit, NCDC.)

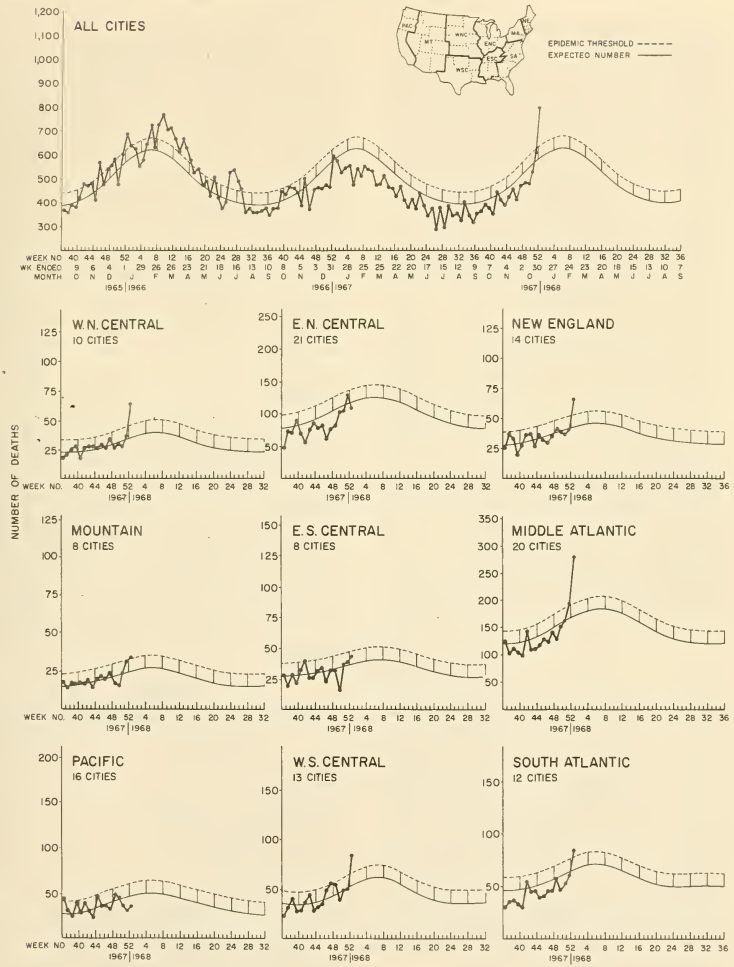
Editorial Note:
The basis of the construction of the National Pneumonia Influenza Mortality Chart is described in MMWR, Vol. 14, No. 1.

Table 1
INFLUENZA SUMMARY
October 29, 1967 – January 9, 1968

STATE	Virus Isolation	SEROLOGY: Paired Sera	SEROLOGY: Groups of Unpaired Sera	Fluorescent Antibody	DISTRIBUTION: Widespread	DISTRIBUTION: Scattered	OUTBREAKS: Week first Recognized
DOCUMENTED OUTBREAKS OF INFLUENZA							
Michigan	A2	A			X		10 29 67
Florida		A				X	11 12 67
New Jersey	A2	A	A		X		12 4 67
Alabama			A		X		12 4 67
New York	A2	A				X	12 4 67
Oklahoma			A		X		12 4 67
Illinois	A2			A		X	12 4 67
Kansas	A2		A			X	12 11 67
Iowa	A2	A			X		12 4 67
Georgia	A2				X		12 11 67
Wisconsin	A2			A		X	12 4 67
Tennessee		A			X		12 11 67
Minnesota		A				X	12 4 67
Connecticut	A2					X	12 18 67
Maryland	A2	A			X		12 18 67
Washington	A2	A				X	12 11 67
Missouri		A		A	X		12 4 67
New Mexico			A			X	12 18 67
Colorado	A2	A				X	12 18 67
INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS With Documented Individual Cases							
Indiana		A				X	12 4 67
Virginia		A				X	12 11 67
Louisiana				A	X		12 11 67
Pennsylvania	A2					X	12 11 67
Rhode Island					X		12 25 67
Ohio						X	12 11 67
Mississippi						X	12 4 67
Arkansas						X	12 4 67
Nebraska						X	12 4 67
North Carolina						X	12 11 67
Kentucky						X	12 18 67
Texas						X	12 18 67
West Virginia						X	12 18 67
Vermont						X	1 1 68
Maine						X	1 1 68

Figure 5

PNEUMONIA-INFLUENZA DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES



EPIDEMIOLOGY NOTES AND REPORTS
PERTUSSIS – Oregon

Between April and July 1967, 18 cases of prolonged bronchitis occurred among 33 members of eight Wheeler County, Oregon families (overall attack rate 54.5 percent). The patients' symptoms were mild fever and accompanying cough. The cough became worse over a 2-week period, usually occurred at night, and consisted of bouts of violent paroxysms. Many patients experienced wretching or vomiting at the end of severe coughing episodes. The cough persisted from 6 to 8 weeks, and the diagnosis of pertussis was considered. In one acute case, a fluorescent antibody slide preparation was positive for *Bordetella pertussis*. At the time of epidemiologic investigation, however, only convalescent cases were available for study. Of eight slides prepared from nasopharyngeal swabs of convalescent patients, three were positive by fluorescent antibody technique for pertussis. No pertussis organisms were recovered on culture.

Investigation revealed that the disease initially appeared in two teenage girls, 1 to 2 weeks after their return from a vacation trip. The disease spread to their family members and teenage friends in other families. A 42-year-old woman, a frequent visitor in the home of one index case, acquired the illness and transmitted it to her husband. He then spread the infection among his car pool associates. Of the 18 ill persons, 11 (61 percent) were 10 to 19 years of age. The high incidence in this age group may be explained, in part, by the fact that these families were composed primarily of older children (Table 2). More than 50 percent of the ill persons had received 3 or more injections of pertussis vaccine or combined antigens including pertussis vaccine (Table 3). The high attack rate among teenage family members and among immunized persons is particularly interesting when compared to the cases in the recent report from Grand Rapids, Michigan, (MMWR, Vol. 16, No. 45), where 80 percent of the pertussis cases for the first 10 months of 1967 were in persons over age 10; 75 percent of whom had received prior immunization.

(Reported by Edward L. Goldblatt, M.D., M.P.H., Director, Section of Epidemiology, Oregon State Board of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Table 2
Pertussis Attack Rates in Eight Families by Age Groups

Age Group	Number Exposed	Number Ill	Attack Rate (Percent)
0-9	3	1	33.3
10-19	14	11	78.6
20-39	6	2	33.3
Over 40	10	4	40.0
Total	33	18	

Table 3
Pertussis Attack Rates in Eight Families by Immunization Status

Immunization Status	Number Exposed	Number Ill	Attack Rate (Percent)
Vaccinated*	16	9	56.2
Unvaccinated	13	8	61.5
History of Disease	4	1	25.0
Total	33	18	

*Vaccinated – History obtained from patient of 3 or more injections of pertussis vaccine or combined antigens including pertussis vaccine.

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY
BOTULISM – 1967

In 1967, three outbreaks of botulism with six cases, including one death, were reported. All cases were due to improperly home-canned foods. In Chicago, Illinois, three cases resulted from home-preserved gefilte fish, made from whitefish caught in the Great Lakes. One of these patients died (MMWR, Vol. 16, No. 24). In Colorado, a woman died after eating home-canned green beans; the type of botulism was not determined. In Bronx, New York, two men survived type B botulism which had its onset 2 and 3 days after they ate home-canned peppers (MMWR, Vol. 16, No. 50).

A total of 19 requests for botulinum antitoxin or epidemic investigation of suspect outbreaks of botulism were received by NCDC in 1967. On investigation, 16 of these outbreaks were found not to be botulism (Table 4).

(Reported by Enteric Diseases Unit, NCDC.)

Table 4
Final Diagnosis of 19 Cases Initially Diagnosed as Botulism 1967

Final Diagnosis	Number of Outbreaks
Botulism	3
Probable staphylococcal food poisoning	4
Ate spoiled food, no disease resulted	4
Cerebral vascular accident	2
Carbon monoxide poisoning	1
Guillain-Barré Syndrome	1
Myocardial infarction	1
Hyperventilation syndrome	1
C. perfringens gangrene confused with botulism	1
No final diagnosis made	1

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
SALMONELLOSIS—Tampa, Florida

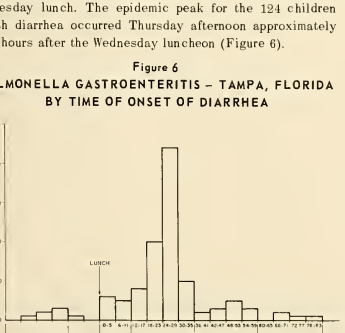
An outbreak of gastroenteritis occurred in mid-September in a junior high school in Tampa, Florida. Of 484 students who ate the suspect noon meal in the school cafeteria on Wednesday, September 13, at least 300 had one or more of the symptoms listed in Table 5. Only 124 of the 300 ill students had diarrhea. Stool specimens were collected on Friday, September 15, from 20 patients ill with diarrhea, and 19 were positive for *Salmonella thompson*.

Table 5
Frequency of Symptoms
(Among 300 ill children)

Symptoms	Number	Percent
Abdominal Pain	220	73
Diarrhea	124	41
Fever	117	39
Nausea	88	29
Vomiting	78	26
Chills	78	26
Headache	55	18

To obtain information about foods eaten in the cafeteria, time of onset, and symptoms, questionnaires were completed by 770 of the 876 students enrolled in the school. The attack rate for diarrhea among the 484 students who ate the Wednesday lunch in the cafeteria was 26 percent, approximately 4 times greater than the 6 percent attack rate for the 110 students who did not eat the Wednesday lunch. The students eating Tuesday luncheon had an attack rate of 24 percent, compared with 11 percent for those who did not eat Tuesday lunch. Ninety-five percent of the children who ate the Wednesday lunch also ate the Tuesday lunch. The epidemic peak for the 124 children with diarrhea occurred Thursday afternoon approximately 24 hours after the Wednesday luncheon (Figure 6).

Figure 6
SALMONELLA GASTROENTERITIS – TAMPA, FLORIDA
BY TIME OF ONSET OF DIARRHEA



Analysis of food histories demonstrated a strong correlation between diarrheal illness and roast beef, mashed potatoes, and gravy at the Wednesday meal, and less correlation with sliced ham served on Tuesday (Table 6). Analysis of attack rates for those children who ate various combinations of roast beef and the other "suspect" foods showed that only roast beef significantly altered the observed attack rate when added to or substracted from the other foods.

Table 6
Food History

Food or Beverage	GROUP A Persons who ate specified food				GROUP B Persons who did not eat specified food			
	Ill	Not Ill	Total	Attack Rate Percent	Ill	Not Ill	Total	Attack Rate Percent
TUESDAY								
Ham	31	61	92	34	89	331	400	22
Ham Sandwich	16	87	103	15	104	285	392	27
Cuban Sandwich	44	147	191	23	76	225	301	25
Donuts	35	166	201	17	85	206	291	29
Jello	27	117	144	18	93	255	348	27
Any food (Tuesday lunch)	120	372	492	24	11	91	102	11
WEDNESDAY								
Roast Beef	107	107	214	50	17	253	270	6
Mashed Potatoes	108	160	268	40	16	200	216	7
Gravy	111	153	264	42	13	207	220	6
Ham Sandwich	7	52	59	12	117	308	425	28
Cuban Sandwich	14	102	116	12	110	258	368	30
Mustard Greens	10	10	20	50	114	350	464	25
Pear & Cheese	9	20	29	31	115	340	455	25
Jello	32	122	154	20	92	238	330	28
Donuts	33	143	176	19	91	217	308	29
Pie	36	122	158	23	88	238	326	27
Cake	29	89	118	25	95	271	366	26
Milk	103	319	422	24	21	41	62	34
Water	77	267	344	22	47	93	140	34
Lettuce & Tomatoe	14	49	63	22	110	311	421	26
Tossed Salad	11	19	30	37	113	311	454	25
Any food (Wednesday lunch)	124	360	484	26	7	103	110	6

Ill – Diarrhea
Not Ill – No symptoms of Gastroenteritis

Investigation showed that the meats had been inspected and passed by the USDA, and had been adequately cooked. On Tuesday morning the ham had been sliced on an electric meat slicer and placed in warming trays in the cafeteria. About 25 leftover servings of ham were served on Wednesday. The roast beef was cooked and refrigerated on Tuesday; it was sliced Wednesday morning on the same meat slicer, which had not been cleaned in the interim.

Of the foods tested, only the remainder of the sliced ham served at the Tuesday and Wednesday luncheons was positive for *S. thompson*, and only a few organisms were found. There was no leftover roast beef, mashed potatoes, and gravy from the Wednesday meal to culture. However, samples of roast beef and ham from the same lots as those used for the lunches, and the food items used in the preparation of the gravy and mashed potatoes were all cultured and found negative.

(Continued on page 12)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED
JANUARY 6, 1968 AND JANUARY 7, 1967 (1st WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS		BRUCELLOSIS	DIPHTHERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA
					Primary including unsp. cases		Post-Infectious	Serum	Infectious		
	1968	1967	1968	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968	1968	1967	1968
UNITED STATES...	28	31	1	1	14	16	9	46	157	154	14
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	1
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Massachusetts.....	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	1	-
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	4	5	-	-	4	1	-	1	80	80	1
New York City.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	28	17	-
New York, up-State.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	33	-
New Jersey.....	3	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	18	18	1
Pennsylvania.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	21	12	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	66	76	2
Ohio.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	11	1
Indiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-
Michigan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	51	-
Wisconsin.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	37	16	-
Minnesota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Iowa.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Missouri.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	8	-
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	6	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	58	44	-
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Maryland.....	5	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	12	14	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Virginia.....	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	8	-
West Virginia.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-
North Carolina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
South Carolina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	-
Florida.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	46	-
Kentucky.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	22	-
Tennessee.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	-
Alabama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	-
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	46	37	1
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	1
Texas.....	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	39	35	-
MOUNTAIN.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	23	-
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	5	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Colorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	15	10	-	-	4	-	3	26	158	148	12
Washington.....	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2
Oregon.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	17	41	-
California.....	12	7	-	-	3	-	3	23	112	106	10
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
Hawaii.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	---	-	---	---	---	-	---	---	---	-	---

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

JANUARY 6, 1968 AND JANUARY 7, 1967 (1st WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS	POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Total	Paralytic		
	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968
UNITED STATES...	242	242	1,128	41	41	42	2,538	-	-	-	299
NEW ENGLAND.....	6	6	8	3	3	-	394	-	-	-	43
Maine.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	7
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	2
Massachusetts.....	6	6	5	2	2	-	212	-	-	-	6
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	5
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	32	32	33	5	5	7	235	-	-	-	27
New York City.....	6	6	3	1	1	2	40	-	-	-	22
New York, Up-State.	12	12	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
New Jersey.....	14	14	13	2	2	4	195	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	43	43	99	6	6	3	457	-	-	-	52
Ohio.....	8	8	7	2	2	2	152	-	-	-	3
Indiana.....	16	16	20	1	1	-	57	-	-	-	2
Illinois.....	5	5	6	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	5
Michigan.....	2	2	18	3	3	1	176	-	-	-	13
Wisconsin.....	12	12	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	10	10	14	3	3	1	417	-	-	-	18
Minnesota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Iowa.....	3	3	3	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	13
Missouri.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1
North Dakota.....	6	6	9	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	2
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	2	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	2
Kansas.....	-	-	NN	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	28	28	106	7	7	16	209	-	-	-	23
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1
Maryland.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	5	5	23	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	2
West Virginia.....	13	13	28	1	1	3	129	-	-	-	11
North Carolina.....	-	-	16	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	9	9	38	4	4	4	36	-	-	-	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	10	10	160	2	2	2	173	-	-	-	23
Kentucky.....	2	2	25	1	1	1	107	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	8	8	48	1	1	1	17	-	-	-	21
Alabama.....	-	-	30	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	2
Mississippi.....	-	-	57	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	52	52	323	7	7	7	82	-	-	-	-
Arkansas.....	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	6	6	57	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Texas.....	46	46	261	3	3	5	81	-	-	-	-
MOUNTAIN.....	14	14	113	2	2	1	55	-	-	-	1
Montana.....	-	-	45	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	4	4	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	7	7	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	2	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	-	-	7	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	1	1	22	1	1	-	19	-	-	-	1
Utah.....	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	47	47	272	6	6	5	516	-	-	-	112
Washington.....	15	15	159	-	-	-	234	-	-	-	37
Oregon.....	13	13	52	1	1	1	15	-	-	-	22
California.....	16	16	43	5	5	4	247	-	-	-	29
Alaska.....	-	-	18	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	22
Hawaii.....	3	3	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	2
Puerto Rico.....	---	-	43	---	-	-	---	---	---	-	---

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
JANUARY 6, 1968 AND JANUARY 7, 1967 (1st WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968	Cum. 1968
UNITED STATES...	8,643	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	65	65
NEW ENGLAND.....	1,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Maine.....	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York City.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey.....	NN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Ohio.....	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Indiana.....	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan.....	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	400	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	6
Minnesota.....	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa.....	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Missouri.....	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
North Dakota.....	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
South Dakota.....	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	914	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	7
Delaware.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	5
West Virginia.....	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
North Carolina.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Florida.....	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
Kentucky.....	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Tennessee.....	1,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Alabama.....	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mississippi.....	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Arkansas.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Texas.....	897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
MOUNTAIN.....	1,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana.....	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah.....	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	1,305	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Washington.....	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	620	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Alaska.....	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	---	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-

Week No. 1

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JANUARY 6, 1968

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza	Under 1 year
	All Ages	65 years and over	All Ages	All Causes
NEW ENGLAND:	936	639	65	35
Boston, Mass.	321	216	16	8
Bridgeport, Conn.	64	42	9	2
Cambridge, Mass.	42	33	-	2
Fall River, Mass.	35	23	-	-
Hartford, Conn.	90	61	8	4
Lowell, Mass.	12	8	2	1
Lynn, Mass.	29	16	5	1
New Bedford, Mass.	30	23	1	-
New Haven, Conn.	57	42	-	2
Providence, R. I.	98	58	11	3
Somerville, Mass.	8	7	-	-
Springfield, Mass.	47	28	5	4
Waterbury, Conn.	42	31	-	2
Worcester, Mass.	81	51	8	6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	4,046	2,542	276	139
Albany, N. Y.	58	32	4	3
Allentown, Pa.	41	26	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	160	95	5	6
Camden, N. J.	37	23	3	3
Elizabeth, N. J.	42	26	1	3
Erie, Pa.	30	22	3	2
Jersey City, N. J.	126	80	9	2
Newark, N. J.	109	51	6	6
New York City, N. Y.	2,316	1,485	174	66
Paterson, N. J.	13	5	8	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	409	238	10	18
Pittsburgh, Pa.	212	127	9	8
Reading, Pa.	53	38	1	1
Rochester, N. Y.	133	95	21	5
Schenectady, N. Y.	26	15	1	1
Scranton, Pa.	40	31	1	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	73	43	6	6
Trenton, N. J.	50	29	3	1
Utica, N. Y.	51	38	6	-
Yonkers, N. Y.	67	43	4	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,764	1,631	107	120
Akron, Ohio	73	38	-	3
Canton, Ohio	42	26	2	-
Chicago, Ill.	639	361	36	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	138	83	2	6
Cleveland, Ohio	240	148	3	9
Columbus, Ohio	121	71	6	4
Dayton, Ohio	90	52	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	481	274	16	17
Evansville, Ind.	63	43	2	3
Flint, Mich.	68	28	3	5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	60	34	5	1
Gary, Ind.	18	15	1	-
Grand Rapids, Mich.	67	50	10	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	145	84	4	9
Madison, Wis.	26	13	-	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	169	118	3	6
Peoria, Ill.	41	24	-	2
Rockford, Ill.	45	27	7	2
South Bend, Ind.	48	35	3	1
Toledo, Ohio	125	68	1	5
Youngstown, Ohio	65	39	1	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	1,018	667	65	40
Des Moines, Iowa	70	48	5	3
Duluth, Minn.	15	8	-	3
Kansas City, Kans.	44	26	4	6
Kansas City, Mo.	161	98	6	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	39	26	-	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	125	89	4	4
Omaha, Nebr.	85	56	2	2
St. Louis, Mo.	326	216	26	12
St. Paul, Minn.	77	50	2	3
Wichita, Kans.	76	50	16	4

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza	Under 1 year
	All Ages	65 years and over	All Ages	All Causes
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,454	780	85	70
Atlanta, Ga.	135	59	5	8
Baltimore, Md.	301	146	10	23
Charlotte, N. C.	53	26	3	3
Jacksonville, Fla.	95	51	6	5
Miami, Fla.	97	58	2	5
Norfolk, Va.	48	22	2	1
Richmond, Va.	91	48	5	5
Savannah, Ga.	54	19	5	2
St. Petersburg, Fla.	123	99	4	3
Tampa, Fla.	117	67	16	4
Washington, D. C.	269	142	21	7
Wilmington, Del.	71	43	6	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	609	334	43	21
Birmingham, Ala.	77	39	3	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	55	29	4	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	41	32	1	-
Louisville, Ky.	114	65	13	6
Memphis, Tenn.	116	59	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	85	51	9	4
Montgomery, Ala.	42	16	4	2
Nashville, Tenn.	79	43	7	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,311	681	85	81
Austin, Tex.	44	32	10	1
Baton Rouge, La.	46	25	5	-
Corpus Christi, Tex.	33	13	-	2
Dallas, Tex.	221	120	14	19
El Paso, Tex.	41	17	2	3
Fort Worth, Tex.	109	68	6	6
Houston, Tex.	205	90	4	9
Little Rock, Ark.	55	32	6	2
New Orleans, La.	220	108	9	16
Oklahoma City, Okla.	89	41	4	5
San Antonio, Tex.	129	67	10	12
Shreveport, La.	52	27	5	3
Tulsa, Okla.	67	41	10	3
MOUNTAIN:	466	296	34	15
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	43	20	4	2
Colorado Springs, Colo.	25	18	2	-
Denver, Colo.	117	72	8	2
Ogden, Utah	14	10	2	-
Phoenix, Ariz.	131	78	13	8
Pueblo, Colo.	26	22	1	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	58	40	1	-
Tucson, Ariz.	52	36	3	1
PACIFIC:	1,410	890	37	53
Berkeley, Calif.	23	20	-	-
Fresno, Calif.	45	32	1	3
Glendale, Calif.	28	21	1	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	38	19	1	1
Long Beach, Calif.	83	47	2	3
Los Angeles, Calif.	423	258	7	17
Oakland, Calif.	53	28	2	3
Pasadena, Calif.	39	28	-	1
Portland, Oreg.	118	76	-	2
Sacramento, Calif.	61	44	3	4
San Diego, Calif.	86	48	3	4
San Francisco, Calif.	179	110	5	5
San Jose, Calif.	53	36	4	-
Seattle, Wash.	111	75	7	8
Spokane, Wash.	43	29	1	1
Tacoma, Wash.	27	19	-	-
Total	14,034	8,460	797	574

Cumulative Totals
including reported corrections for previous weeks

All Causes, All Ages	14,034
All Causes, Age 65 and over	8,460
Pneumonia and Influenza, All Ages	797
All Causes, Under 1 Year of Age	574

SALMONELLOSIS – Tampa, Florida

(Continued from page 7)

A month prior to the epidemic, seven of the nine cafeteria foodhandlers were routinely cultured for salmonella, and at that time all stools were negative. During the epidemic, stools from five foodhandlers were found positive for *S. thompson*. Only one foodhandler of these five had not eaten roast beef; however, she had helped prepare both the ham and the roast beef.

The following control measures were instituted: all possibly contaminated foods were discarded; utensils, meat slicer, serving equipment, and work areas were cleaned; and instructions in personal hygiene were given to the students and staff.

S. thompson was the principal etiologic agent in the epidemic, and roast beef was the principal vehicle of transmission. The source of the contamination is not known; however, the data favor one or more foodhandlers as the primary source of infection.

(Reported by Hillsborough County Health Department; E. Charlton Prather, M.D., Director, Division of Epidemiology, and the Tampa Regional Laboratory, Florida State Board of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES

Additional Immunization Information for International Travel – 1967-68 edition – Public Health Service Publication No. 384

The following information should be added to the list of Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers in Section 6:

Page 85
Delete:

City and State	New Haven, Conn. 06510
Center	New Haven Department of Health 10 Clinton Street Telephone 562-0151, Extension 437
Clinic Hours	By Appointment
Fee	None

Insert:

City and State	New Haven, Conn. 06510
Center	New Haven Department of Health One State Street Telephone 562-0151, Extension 437, 438, or 330
Clinic Hours	Second and Fourth Tuesday 11 a.m., by appointment only
Fee	None

THE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT, WITH A CIRCULATION OF 17,000, IS PUBLISHED AT THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER ... DAVID J. SENCER, M.D.
CHIEF, EPIDEMIOLOGY PROGRAM ... A.D. LANGMUIR, M.D.
ACTING CHIEF, STATISTICS SECTION ... IDA L. SHERMAN, M.S.
EDITOR ... MICHAEL B. GREGG, M.D.

IN ADDITION TO THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER WELCOMES ACCOUNTS OF INTERESTING OUTBREAKS OR CASE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICIALS AND WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. SUCH COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333
ATTN: THE EDITOR
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

NOTE: THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE PROVISIONAL AND ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE NCDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES ON SATURDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE RELEASED ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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